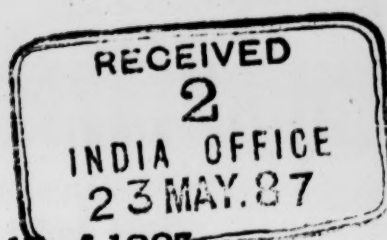


CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 17 of 1887.]



# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd April 1887.

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		Rukhmabai of Bombay	ib.
		A branch line of the Bombay-Nagpore Railway	ib.
		The Budget	ib.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	...	
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	...	
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal	...	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	...	
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	...	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	15th April 1887.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	...	
11	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	16th ditto.
12	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	3,000	9th ditto.
13	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	12th ditto.
15	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	11th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450	17th ditto.
17	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	...	15th ditto.
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	15th ditto.
19	"Garib"	Dacca	...	13th ditto.
20	"Grambási"	Uluberia	...	
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	13th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	...	
24	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore	...	
25	"Navavibhákár Sádharani"	Calcutta	1,000	18th ditto.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI—concluded.</b>				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
26	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	450	9th April 1887.
27	"Prajā Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	995	
28	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	600	15th ditto.
29	"Pūrva Bangahāsī" ... ..	Noakholly	.....	
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore	205	14th ditto.
31	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	13th ditto.
32	"Samava" ... ..	Ditto	2,350	15th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	16th ditto.
34	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	800	8th & 15th April 1887.
35	"Sāraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	400	
36	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	1,000	18th April 1887.
37	"Srimanta Sandagār" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
38	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	15th ditto.
39	"Surabhi and Patākā" ... ..	Ditto	700	14th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik" ... ..	Calcutta	7,000	17th to 21st April 1887.
41	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Ditto	200	15th to 19th & 21st ditto.
42	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	15th to 21st ditto.
43	"Samachār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	14th, 15th, 18th & 20th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	18th April 1887.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
46	"Kshatriya Pratikā" ... ..	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Aryāvarta" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	19th ditto.
48	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	
49	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	14th ditto.
50	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	4th & 11th April 1887.
51	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	
52	"Hindi Samāchār" ... ..	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Calcutta	250	15th April 1887.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta	196	
55	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Behar	150	
56	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	18th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
57	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
58	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	212	15th to 21st April 1887.
<b>ORIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Taraka and Subhavartā" ... ..	Cuttack	.....	April.
60	"Pradip" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dīpikā" ... ..	Cuttack	200	26th March & 2nd April 1887.
62	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā" ... ..	Balasore	205	24th & 31st March 1887.
63	"Sanskārik" ... ..	Cuttack	200	31st March & 7th April 1887.
64	"Navasamvād" ... ..	Ditto	.....	31st March & 7th April 1887.





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

**THE *Sár Sudhánidhi***, of the 11th April, considers the disturbances in Afghanistan to be due to Russian instigation. Referring to the Amir's promise to protect the Boundary Commission in their passage through his kingdom, the writer says that it is not probable that the rebellious Afghans will obey the Amir. The Commission should go from England and not from India.

**SAR SUDHANIDHI,**  
April 11th, 1887.

**2. The *Sanjivani***, of the 16th April, sarcastically observes that the poverty of the English people is probably the reason why India is made to bear the expenses of maintaining the British Consul in China.

**SANJIVANI,**  
April 16th, 1887.

**3. The *Bangabási***, of the 16th April, says that the English occupation of Burmah has utterly ruined that country. Its green corn-fields have been completely destroyed, and its villages, adorned with gilded temples once, now lie desolate. The people have taken refuge in the jungles. Thousands of the Burmese have freely sacrificed their lives for the sake of their independence, and the country is yet as far as ever from acknowledging the supremacy of England.

**BANGABASI,**  
April 16th, 1887.

**4. The same paper** says that the English Government has at last consented to the Russian occupation of the territories lying on the bank of the Oxus. The territories in question belong, however, to the Amir; and it is doubtful whether he will consent to the English proposal to cede them to Russia. It is stated that Russia will compensate the Amir for this act of encroachment on his territory. But has Russia been ever known to part with territory once occupied by her? Again, if it were really her intention to give a part of her territory to the Amir, why should she insist on taking a part of the Amir's own territory?

**BANGABASI.**

**5. The *Dainik***, of the 18th April, says that Russia wanted Kham-i-ab for making a military cantonment, and Kham-i-ab has, after all, been conceded to her. She will think that neither the Amir nor his English ally had the courage to oppose her. She will therefore make any demands in future she pleases.

**DAINIK,**  
April 18th, 1887.

**6. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani***, of the 18th April, will feel itself at ease if the disturbances in Afghanistan come to an end, and Russia changes her martial attitude for one of peace. Dacoities are going on in Burmah; and so India can fare well only if Russia remains content for some time to come with the territories she has got on the other side of the Oxus. For if a war breaks out between England and Russia, India is sure to be ruined.

**NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,**  
April 18th, 1887.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

**7. The *Dainik***, of the 17th April, says that a shop-keeper, 70 years old, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Jamalpore on a charge of assaulting the Police, and obstructing it in the performance of its duty. It is impossible to believe that so old a man was able to assault the police. Government should at once interfere, and not allow the police to have its own way in the matter.

**DAINIK,**  
April 17th, 1887.



## (b)—Working of the Courts.

SANSODHINI,  
April 8th, 1887.

8. A correspondent of the *Sansodhini*, of the 8th April, asks Sarat Baboo, the Sub-Deputy Collector of Antakali, to treat his subordinates with consideration. It is said that he does not allow them a holiday even on Sundays.

CHARUVARTA,  
April 11th, 1887.

9. The Netrokona correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 11th April, says that a rumour is afloat that a large increase in the number of suits in the local Munsif's Court has necessitated the establishment of a third Munsif's Court at that place. It has also heard that the Munsif's Court at Ghoshgaon will be transferred to Netrokona. There was, however, some time ago, an intention to establish a new Munsif's Court at Kandiura; and it is certain, if a Munsifi is established there, a large number of men will be relieved of the trouble of making two or three days' journey for the purposes of their law-suits. It will be therefore better to establish a Munsif's Court at Kandiura than to establish a third Musif's Court at Netrokona. The District Judge should look to the matter.

BANGABASI,  
April 16th, 1887.

10. The Barisal correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 16th April, says that a boy of 14 has recently been condemned to death at Barisal on the charge of murdering his sister. The Judge could have sentenced the boy to transportation. Will the Lieutenant-Governor condescend to spare the boy's life?

SANJIVANI,  
April 16th, 1887.

11. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th April, asks His Honour Sir Steuart Bayley to enquire how the Magistrate and the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore are deciding the cases which have arisen out of the late melá affair. By putting off the trial of the cases brought against the police, the Deputy Magistrate is justly exposing himself to the charge of partiality. It is to be hoped that Sir Steuart will punish such delinquency in Judicial and Executive officers.

SANJIVANI.

12. Referring to Mr. Jarbo of Nilphamari, the same paper says that Mr. Jarbo has hit upon a new method of avoiding and diminishing work. No sooner an application is brought to him than the party bringing it is directed to lodge his complaint before the police. Now, as few cases survive the investigations of the police, what happens is that few cases can come before Mr. Jarbo; and so Mr. Jarbo gets ample time to spend in his own way. According to a circular of the High Court issued in 1868, a Magistrate is bound to decide cases even when they are brought to him directly; but Mr. Jarbo has a separate procedure of his own; and as it is not often convenient to lodge complaints before the police in the first instance, the cases in which offenders are going unpunished are increasing in number. Mr. Jarbo is also very unwilling to grant licenses to natives for the use of arms. In a sub-division abounding with wild animals, thieves and robbers, licenses to use arms ought to be freely given. But on receiving applications for licenses under the Arms Act, Mr. Jarbo sends them in the first instance to the police for report, and those applications only are sent to the district authorities which are favourably reported upon by the police. Thus the number of applications which receive the sanction of the District Magistrate is very small. It is not easy to see what this unwillingness to grant licenses to natives means; and the wonder increases when it is considered that no instance has ever been known of a native having committed



mischievous with his gun. Are Europeans denied the use of guns, although they often kill natives with them?

13. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 18th April, requests Sir Steuart Bayley to enquire whether the introduction of Kaithi in the place of Urdu, as the Court language in Behar, has not caused inconvenience.

URDU GUIDE,  
April 18th, 1887.

14. The *Dainik*, of the 18th April, notices the following charges brought against Baboo Gourisankar Biswas, Deputy Magistrate of Nowgong, in the *Hindu Ranjika* newspaper, and requests Government to enquire into them at once:—

DAINIK,  
April 18th, 1887.

- (1).—When complaints are preferred in petitions, the Deputy Magistrate examines complainants privately, and does not allow their pleaders or mukhtears to be present at their examination.
- (2).—The Deputy Magistrate dismisses complaints before the dates fixed for their hearing, if complainants do not deposit process fees on the days following the presentation of their petitions.
- (3).—Accused persons, and especially those among them that are sent up by the police, have little hope of escaping punishment, and the Deputy Magistrate, like the police, uses both hard and soft words to obtain confessions from accused persons.
- (4).—The Deputy Magistrate calls pleaders and mukhtears “fools” and “rascals.”
- (5).—The Deputy Magistrate employs chaprasis to take off women’s veils, and uses obscene expressions in their presence.
- (6).—Doctors and zemindars’ managers are insulted by the Deputy Magistrate during examination.
- (7).—Respectable people coming to the Deputy Magistrate’s Court are insulted by him.
- (8).—The Sub-Inspector of the Panchupur police is a favourite of the Deputy Magistrate. A gentleman who had received oppressive treatment at the hands of the Sub-Inspector prosecuted him in the Deputy Magistrate’s Court. The Deputy Magistrate used threats to compel the gentleman and his mukhtear to compromise the case; and, failing in that, succeeded in his object by making the gentleman’s zemindar, whom he also threatened, use his influence over the complainant for bringing about a compromise.
- (9).—When on tour the Deputy Magistrate does not pay for his provisions.
- (10).—When on tour the Deputy Magistrate takes elephants from the zemindars and the cost of feeding the elephant which he took from the Rajah Bahadur of Dubalhati two months ago, and the salary of the mahout during the time he used the animal, were paid by the Rajah.
- (11).—On receiving an anonymous communication to the effect that a respectable widow had got into the family-way, the Deputy Magistrate had her brought into his court and subjected her to an examination then and there without making any previous enquiry into the nature of the statement made against her character. The widow’s examination has established her innocence.



## (c)—Jails.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
[April 14th, 1887.]

15. The *Surabhi* and *Pataká*, of the 14th April, referring to the reported decrease of 2,002 persons in the number of the jail population in this country within the last five years, says that, if the jail population continues to decrease at this rate, there will be no necessity for jails after six or seven years. Surely there is some mystery in the number 2,002.

Jail administration in Bengal.

## (d)—Education.

PARIDARSHAK,  
April 9th, 1887

16. The Shillong correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 9th April, says that Baboo Krishna Nath Moitra, B.A., Headmaster of the Shillong Government School, has been unjustly dismissed. It is stated that a relative of Jibun Baboo, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Shillong, was turned out of the school for misconduct. This enraged Jibun Baboo, who, in the absence of the Deputy Commissioner, called for an explanation from the Headmaster, and asked him to readmit the boy. Krishna Nath Baboo neither submitted an explanation nor readmitted the boy. Jibun Baboo has therefore, in consultation with the Inspector of Schools, dismissed the Headmaster. Krishna Nath Baboo ought to appeal to the Chief Commissioner against this unjust order. It is doubtful whether a Government servant can be so easily removed from a permanent post of the kind held by Krishna Nath Baboo.

The Headmaster of the Shillong Government school.

BHARATBASÍ,  
April 9th, 1887.

17. The *Bháratbási*, of the 9th April, says that the candidates at the Sanskrit Titles Examination are not allowed to write their names on their answer papers. At the close of the examination the Principal puts in fictitious names in the answer papers before sending them to the examiners. This is done simply because the Principal cannot trust the examiners. But such want of confidence in the examiners is tantamount to questioning their honesty; and to question the honesty of the honoured pandits of the country is really very reprehensible. The pandits would have been spared this insult, and this humiliation, if these examinations had been conducted by a learned and respectable Committee instead of by Pandit Nyayaratna alone.

The Sanskrit Titles Examination.

BHARATBASÍ.

18. The same paper says that it appears, from the manner in which the University examinations have been conducted this year, that both the examiners and the moderators have failed to do their part of the work satisfactorily. It may be emphatically stated that the moderators have up to this time done nothing to justify their existence. Since the appointment of moderators, question papers have been found to contain more errors. The Syndicate is gradually falling in the estimation of the public. Its members have not yet realised the responsibility of their position.

The Calcutta University examination.

Two errors have been discovered in one of the F. A. papers notwithstanding its supervision by two men—the examiner and the moderator. Considering the nature of the questions set in the Sanskrit paper at the Entrance Examination, it does not seem that the failures in that examination will be less than in the last year. Was the paper examined by the moderator? Two questions in the paper on translation at the same examination are found to be unusually hard. As regards the *Essay paper* most candidates failed to make out the meaning of the word “intemperance;” and they were not much to blame, because the word is used in various senses. It is to be hoped that the Head Examiner in Sanskrit at the Entrance Examination will take due notice of these criticisms.



and that the Syndicate will take care not to select as examiners men who do not understand their business and as moderators men who are either ignorant of or unwilling to do their duty.

19. The same paper condemns the selection of Baboo Ashutosh Mukerjee as an examiner for the ensuing M. A. Examination, and says that it has heard from a reliable source that this selection has aggrieved most of the old and experienced examiners of the University, and spread dissatisfaction among the candidates for the next M. A. Examination. Many of these candidates have made up their minds not to appear at the next examination.

BHARATASI,  
April 9th, 1887.

20. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 13th April, says that the statements made in the *Sanjivani* newspaper regarding the last University Examinations have been corroborated by many respectable persons. The Revd. Mr. Smith, Examiner in Philosophy at the B. A. Examination, had before the examination answered to his pupils all the eight questions contained in the first pass course paper. Of the nine questions set on the second day, the first the fourth, the sixth and eighth had been set to the students of the fourth-year class in their Test Examination. The third question had been also put in a different form at the Text Examination. The seventh and ninth questions had been communicated to the boys long before. The students of the Presidency College and their friends knew many of the questions set in the History and Political Economy papers. Three or four questions in the Science paper were known to many. The Physics paper was difficult. Last year 60 marks were allotted to Shakespeare. The candidates expected something of that kind this year, but were disappointed. No question was set from one of the text-books in English prose. Only 22 marks were allotted to such an important book as Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*. The questions in Sanskrit were rather stiff. It is because questions are given out in this way in Calcutta that the students of the mofussil colleges cannot occupy high places at the examinations. The following rules should be observed in the selection, &c., of examiners :—

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
April 13th, 1887.

- (1).—No one should be appointed examiner in the subject or subjects which he teaches.
- (2).—Examiners should be selected from among Professors and University men in the other Indian Provinces, such as Bombay and Madras.
- (3).—If practicable, men who are not professors should be appointed examiners.
- (4).—The names of examiners should not be published before the examination.

21. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 14th April, says that, by selecting two Bengalis as examiners in the ensuing M.A. Examination, the Calcutta University has dispelled the misconception which exists in certain quarters that natives of this country are unfit to teach M.A. classes. But the appointment of Baboo Ashutosh Mukherji as an examiner in Mathematics at the next M. A. Examination is open to objection. Baboo Ashutosh is a very brilliant scholar, but his right to be appointed as an examiner in the highest examination of the University does not appear to be very clear. The appointment of Miss Chandramukhi Basu as permanent Principal of the Bethune Female School has given satisfaction to everybody. Miss Chandramukhi is the first female graduate of the Calcutta University.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
April 14th, 1887.

The Calcutta University M.A. Examination and Miss Chandramukhi Basu as Superintendent of the Bethune Female School.



PRATIKAR,  
April 15th, 1887.

22. The *Pratikar*, of the 15th April, thinks that, in appointing subjects and text-books for the Middle Vernacular and Middle English Examinations, the age of those who pass those examinations ought to be taken into consideration. Those who appear at these examinations are generally children of nine or ten years of age, and for such children it is certainly very unwise to prescribe such and so many subjects of study as Literature, Mathematics, Physical Geography, Physics (including Chemistry and Botany), Hygiene, Natural Philosophy and Mensuration. Indeed, in point of number and quality, these subjects will appear to be rather difficult even for those who pass the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The questions in English set at the Middle English Examination are sometimes more difficult than the English questions set at the Entrance Examination.

SULABHA SAMACHAR  
& KUSHADHA,  
April 15th, 1887.

23. The *Sulabha Samachar and Kushadaha*, of the 15th April, says that a hostel for Hindu students will remove a long-felt want. But it will be necessary

The proposed Hindu hostel. to place the institution under unexceptionable management if it is to be useful and permanent. No abuses should be allowed to creep into it; its moral atmosphere should be perfectly pure and wholesome, and altogether it should be so good in every respect as to relieve the parents of those who will reside in it of all anxiety or misgivings on their account.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
April 15th, 1887.

24. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 15th April, say that the charges brought in the *Bharatbasi* newspaper in connection with the Calcutta Sanskrit College are utterly unfounded. The *Bharatbasi* has endeavoured to show that the present teachers of the college are incompetent men, and that they owe their appointment to its present Principal. Now, in the first place, the charge of incompetency brought against the teachers is not true, and secondly, the statement that they were thus appointed by the present Principal is false. The only appointment made by Pandit Nyayaratna is that of Pandit Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar in the place of Pandit Girish Chandra Bidyaratna, and it is admitted by the *Bharatbasi* itself that Pandit Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar is an excellent Sanskrit scholar. Pandit Mahesa Chandra has filled vacancies in the school department by appointing such men as the late distinguished grammarian, Banvari Lal Sarasvati, Pandit Brahma Vrata Samadhyayi, and Pandit Siva Narayana Siromani. Such a man as Pandit Hrishikesa Sastri, recently of the Oriental College, Punjab, and also the editor of a Sanskrit journal, called the *Vidyadoya*, and such distinguished students of the Sanskrit College as Pandits Hara Prasad Sastri and Rajendra Chandra Sastri, owed their appointments in the College to the present Principal of the College, who has also appointed Pandit Kamakhya Nath Tarkavagis as an additional lecturer on Hindu Logic. None of these men are in any way connected with Pandit Mohesa Chandra Nyayaratna. And who shall say that they are incompetent men?

SANJIVANI,  
April 16th, 1887.

25. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th April, says that, considering the ability and tact with which Dr. P. K. Roy has done his duty as Registrar of the Calcutta University, the members of the Senate will do well to reappoint him to that office.

SANJIVANI

25. The same paper has found it stated in a letter published in the *Statesman* newspaper that at the last B.A. Examination Mr. Smith's paper contained questions which had been answered in a slightly different form by

Dr. P. K. Roy as Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Smith, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution.



Mr. Smith himself before his class. This is a serious charge, and it is to be hoped that the University will enquire into it.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

27. The *Sansodhini*, of the 8th April, complains that there are not, amongst the members of the Chittagong District Board, any educated and influential residents of that place. Mr. Manson had sent up certain names, including the names of the members of the District School Committee, and if selections had been made from among them, the constitution of the District Board would have been better.

SANSODHINI,  
April 8th, 1887.

28. The *Sahachar*, of the 13th April, says that Sir Steuart Bayley has shown real appreciation of merit by appointing Mr. Cotton as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. The people of Calcutta are really glad of this appointment, but the party headed by the *Englishman* will probably take it in a surly spirit.

SAHACHAR,  
April 13th, 1887.

29. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 13th April, asks the Municipal authorities of Rajshahye to improve the condition of the bathing gháts in Rampore Beaulah, and to put a stop to the obnoxious practice of throwing dead dogs into the river. In consequence of this practice, the water loses its purity and becomes a prolific source of disease. The chur recently formed in the bed of the Padma on the west of Barakuti has, by obstructing the current, formed a pool of stagnant water, which is used for drinking and bathing purposes. This water is daily losing its purity, and is thus becoming unfit for human use. A bamboo bridge should be constructed across the pool in order to enable people to get pure water from the outlying channel.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
April 13th, 1887.

30. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 14th April, says that Sir Steuart Bayley's appointment of Mr. Cotton as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality is an act which augurs well for his administration. The appointment has given satisfaction to every Bengali.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
April 14th, 1887.

31. In reviewing the events of the last Bengali year, the *Education Gazette*, of the 15th April, says that the ability of natives to conduct the municipal administration of the country has been everywhere proved, and that it is therefore to be hoped that Government will soon invest native gentlemen with the Chairmanship of District Boards.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
April 15th, 1887.

32. The Julpiguri correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 16th April, is sorry that the elective principle has not yet been introduced into the Julpiguri Municipality. The Commissioners of that municipality being all nominated by the Deputy Commissioner are generally his creatures, or being some way or other connected with him, are men who are always seeking his favour. The Deputy Commissioner will no doubt earn the gratitude of the public if he gives them the right to select their own Commissioners. The Commissioners of the municipality have assessed the latrine rates too highly. They have also prohibited the construction of thatched huts within the limits of the bazar, which have been, again, extended over a larger area than was just or needful. But this prohibition will cause great hardship to poor people who have not the means to make tin roofs and in a locality where materials for the erection of tiled huts are not available.

SANJIVANI,  
April 16th, 1887.

33. In reviewing the last Bengali year, the *Bangabási*, of the 16th April, says that the scheme of Local Self-Government has undergone further develop-

BANGABASI,  
April 16th, 1887.



ment, and with its development its worthlessness as an institution has become more and more patent. The Union and Local Boards, whose construction cost so much trouble to the district authorities, have all but ceased to exist. Some work has been done by the District Boards, but how far that work has furthered the cause of Local Self-Government is not clearly seen. This much, however, is certain, that the system has engendered party spirit and petty rivalry among peaceful villagers and townspeople.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANÍ,  
April 18th, 1887.

34. The *Navaribhakar Sádharaní*, of the 18th April, is glad that Sir Steuart Bayley has, in deference to public opinion, appointed Mr. Cotton as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. Sir Steuart will earn great glory if he shows similar deference to public opinion throughout his administration.

SOM PRAKASH,  
April 18th, 1887.

35. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 18th April, is glad that Sir Steuart Bayley has appointed Mr. Cotton as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. By making this appointment His Honour has deserved the thanks of the whole community.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

SANSODHINI,  
April 8th, 1887.

36. The *Sansodhíní*, of the 8th April, regrets that the system of sending Government revenue by postal money-orders has not yet been introduced into Chittagong, and the Commissioner of the Division is therefore requested to do so. This system will be of the nature of a boon to zemindar and ryot alike.

PARIDARSHAK,  
April 9th, 1887.

37. The *Paridarshak*, of the 9th April, reports that it has been recently ruled that in applications for the registration of names under the Land Registration Act no notices will be issued. People are therefore obliged to take copies of notices at a considerable trouble and expense. The new system has become a source of inconvenience to the people of Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner is therefore requested to look into the matter.

SOM PRAKASH,  
April 18th, 1887.

38. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 18th April, says that the Bengal Tenancy Act has conferred no substantial benefit on the ryot, whose right to the land he cultivates has practically ceased to exist. The zemindar is not only not satisfied with his legal rent, but he often imposes illegal cesses on the helpless ryot. Two years have nearly elapsed since the Tenancy Act was passed, and many zemindars are yet making settlements according to the old law; and the ryot, however unwilling he may be to recognize the legality of such settlements, is obliged to accept them because he is too poor to be able to fight the zemindar in a court of law.

(g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

PRATIKAR,  
April 15th, 1887.

39. The Jajigram correspondent of the *Pratikár*, of the 15th April, complains that the roads of that village were badly repaired; and as a great deal of traffic passes through them, they are greatly in need of repair again. The attention of the Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

DAINIK,  
April 20th, 1887.

40. The *Dainik*, of the 20th April, referring to the interest recently shown by the new Governor of Madras in the comfort and convenience of third class railway passengers, says that the good fortune which Madras now enjoys in the matter of its Governor is surely enviable, and Bengal would gladly



exchange its ruler with Madras. Whereas in Bengal the authorities, even upon repeated representations, do nothing for third class railway passengers, in Madras a Governor condescends of his own accord to look after their convenience. Will our new Lieutenant-Governor profit by Mr. Bourke's example?

(h)—General.

41. The *Sâr Sudhânidhi*, of the 4th April, says that, as the Hindu community does not ask Government to make arrangements for the worship of the god Jagannath, it should not interfere in the matter. Sir Steuart Bayley will inspire great hopes in the native mind if he withdraws the case against the Rani of Pooree.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
April 4th, 1887.

42. The *Paridarshak*, of the 9th April, complains of arbitrary assessments of the income-tax at Moulavi Bazar. It is said that even the poorest men have not been spared.

PARIDARSHAK,  
April 9th, 1887.

43. The same paper says that Rs. 35 worth of court-fee stamps have been abstracted from the Moulavi Bazar treasury. This shows that Mr. Pope is utterly unfit for his office. He should be soon relieved of his sub-divisional charge.

PARIDARSHAK.

44. The *Bhâratbâsi*, of the 9th April, says that Sir Steuart Bayley will do well to steer clear of the sad mistake committed by Sir Rivers Thompson—the mistake of regarding the Native Press as essentially hostile to the British Government. He should always bear in mind that the utterances of the Native Press almost always proceed from friendly motives.

BHARATBASI,  
April 9th, 1887.

45. It appears to the same paper, from the manner in which the financial independence of the Provincial Governments has been curtailed in the new Provincial contract, that for the purposes of any extra expenditure there will be nothing for these Governments to do except imposing new or additional taxes. The country will then probably be placed in much the same condition as when the Subadars under the Moghul Emperors rack-rented it for their private purposes, after sending away the ordinary revenue to the Imperial treasury at Dehli. The Famine Fund has been abolished, and the Government has expressed its intention to borrow in times of famine. As no special provision for famine relief has been made in the budget, what will happen when famine actually occurs is that the Provincial Governments will be unable to start relief measures for want of money, and the Government of India will wash its hands clean of all responsibility in the matter by pointing to the absence in the budget of any provision for the relief of famines; and so lakhs of men will die. The Indian Government deserves to be praised for its skilful diplomacy and its dexterous manipulation of figures.

BHARATBASI.

46. The same paper says that Sir Steuart has already given indications that he will not allow himself to be made a tool in the hands of his Secretaries. It is necessary that the powers of his Secretaries should be curtailed.

BHARATBASI.

47. The same paper is glad to hear the proposal to appoint Baboo Kisor Mohan Chatterjee as an Acting Judge of the Calcutta High Court. The Baboo is fit for the post.

BHARATBASI.



BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
April 12th, 1887.

48. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th April, says that the *Statesman's* opposition to the proposed Burdwan adoption seems to be based on two grounds.

The Burdwan adoption and the *Statesman* newspaper.

The first is that the young Maharani is herself unwilling to make the adoption. The second is that the adoption in question is opposed to the Hindu law. As regards the first point, all that need be said is that the Maharani herself has, in her application to the Collector, questioned the correctness of the *Statesman's* statement regarding her intentions. As to the second point, it is true that some of the principal lawyers of the Calcutta High Court gave their opinion against the adoption. But it should be borne in mind that that opinion was based on the representations which were made to them by the partisans of the old Maharani. Those lawyers were not told that the Burdwan Raj family was descended from a Kshatriya family in the Punjab, and that all its customs and usages have up to this time been in conformity with Kshatriya customs and usages in that province. As a matter of fact, the real facts of the case having been since stated to the principal lawyers in the High Court, they have declared themselves in favour of the adoption. If the Government therefore, acting upon the false statements of the *Statesman* newspaper and the unreasonable objections made by the old Maharani, disallows the adoption of Baboo Ban Behari's son by the young Maharani, not only the young Maharani, but the whole Burdwan public will feel aggrieved and disappointed.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

49. The same paper, in reviewing the general condition of the people of Bengal, observes that famines have of late

The condition of the people of Bengal.

become of frequent occurrence in Bengal.

But this is not because there has been decrease of the fertility of the soil in Bengal, but because corn is largely exported from India. As no stock of grains is kept in the country, any failure of the crops, however small, leads to scarcity, and sometimes even to famine. As people have also contracted more luxurious habits of life, their wants have therefore proportionately increased. And that is why houses which in past times used to be full of well-stocked barns, have now nothing to show in place of these barns except brittle glass-ware, glittering trinkets, bottles of perfumes, spirits, and so forth. It is therefore no wonder that the country should be gradually drained of wealth, and that famine should be frequent in the land. Bengalis are also undergoing great physical deterioration under English rule. By eating such food and drinking such drinks as suit only Europeans, and by cultivating European habits of life, Bengalis are losing their old physique. The system of sending children to school at an early age, and the way in which discipline is now-a-days enforced at school, are also tending to produce physical deterioration. Insufficient diet and arduous and laborious study is effecting the physical ruin of the youth of Bengal. The obstructed drainage, silted tanks, railway embankments, which have deprived the villages of Bengal of the wholesome and fertilising effects of inundations,—all these are things which have converted a thrice-blessed country into a land of disease and death. The people of the country have lost their old religious belief, and old ideals of life have had to make room for new and strange ideals of life borrowed from Europe. Hindu life is about to be moulded after a new model. The bonds of family life have been considerably loosened. The strong feeling of unity which formerly governed the members of a Hindu family is all but gone, and everybody is now living a life of selfish and sordid exclusiveness. Instances of self-sacrifice among persons related by blood are becoming more and more rare. Knowledge is increasing in one sense and is decreasing in another; European knowledge is increasing and Hindu knowledge is decreasing. And even the European knowledge which the country is acquiring is not of the



soundest or the most correct kind. At any rate, even if knowledge be admitted to be increasing, happiness is not increasing along with it, which means that the knowledge which is increasing is not knowledge of the best kind; for all true knowledge is a source of happiness. One by one, the ancient arts of the country are being forgotten, and even cotton yarn is being imported from England.

50. The same paper says that there is nowhere in this world a more selfish and shameless set of people than the English merchants. They say that they will leave India if natives are more largely employed in the administration of the country. But did they ever ask Russia or Turkey, where they have invested so much capital, to employ Englishmen to conduct their respective administrations, in order that their own interests in those countries might not suffer any injury from the predominance of Russian or Turkish agency in those administrations?

European merchants and the natives in the Government Service.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI  
April 12th, 1887.

51. The Gyabanda correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 14th April, says that the want of a post office at Haripore, in the district of Rungpore, is greatly felt; and the inhabitants of the place have applied to the Postmaster-General, Bengal, to remove the grievance. The fate of the application is not yet known.

A post office at Haripore in Rungpore.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
April 14th, 1887.

52. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 14th April, referring to the evidence given before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in connection with the Department of Education, says that it cannot understand why it should be thought that natives are unfit to teach M. A. classes in this country. It is at any rate wrong to think so, so long as men like Baboos Bankim Chundra Chatterjee, Ananda Mohun Basu, Gooroo Dass Banerjee and others have not been set to teach M. A. classes and found to fail. The reason why the best Indian graduates do not like to enter the Education Department lies in the low salary which they must draw under the grade system on their first admission into that Department. Whereas an ordinary English graduate draws a large salary from his first appointment in this country, the best of Indian graduates, must begin at Rs. 150 or 200 at the best. So much for the education which is given in the Indian colleges. The high schools, whose number is 203 in Bengal, fare still worse. There the teachers are generally recruited from the class of graduates who shortly take to the legal profession; and this circumstance tells injuriously upon the character of the education which is given in the schools in question. The lot of the teachers employed in the aided schools is miserable. Their service is not pensionable, nor is any career of advancement open to them. The Education Commission recommended that the teachers of aided schools should, if they display special ability in their work, receive appointments in the Government schools; but that recommendation has not yet been given effect to.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
April 14th, 1887.

53. Referring to the evidence given in connection with the Account Department, the same paper says that that is probably the only department where appointment and promotion go by recommendation and favouritism. It is therefore not an unusual thing, in the offices belonging to that department, for young and ignorant Eurasians to be put over the heads of accomplished graduates of the Calcutta University. In the Account, Postal and Railway Departments, all real work is done by natives, and all substantial emolument belongs to *topiwallahs*. It is necessary to introduce the system of competitive examinations in the Account Department. But considering that practical knowledge and experience are of special necessity in the discharge of the duties of that Department, it is advisable to place all who pass com-

The Public Service Commission and the Account Department.

SURABHI & PATAKA.



petitive examinations there in the subordinate ranks. The grade system obtaining in that department also requires to be revised. Seeing that treasury officers are ignorant of accounts, Mr. Atkinson must be admitted to have committed a grave error when he stated before the Commission that the Chief Superintendents in Account Offices should be selected from among officers of that class. It is also desirable that treasury officers should be selected from the subordinate Account Service and Treasury Accountants from the officers serving in the Account Office. All general control over these two classes of officers should rest with the Accountant-General. Regarding the selection and employment of account officers, it requires to be observed that the circular of the Indian Government issued on the 13th May 1862, deprecating frequent transfers of account officers, and dwelling on the necessity which those officers lie under of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the character and ability of their subordinates, has not yet had sufficient attention paid to it. Where the majority of the subordinate officers in a department are natives, the higher posts under the circular should be given to natives. The circular also directs that appointment in this department should be made irrespective of caste, colour and creed. But has this part of the circular been given effect to? The numbers of natives holding high posts in the department is about one-third of the entire number of officers.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
April 15th, 1887.

54. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 15th April, expresses an ardent hope that Sir Steuart Bayley will exercise his great powers in the interest of the people of Bengal. Sir Rivers Thompson became unpopular because he weakly entrusted his subordinate officers with the administration of the province. It is to be hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will not do the same thing, and that the history of his administration will be written in characters of gold in the history of Bengal.

SULABHA SAMACHAR  
& KUSHADHA,  
April 15th, 1887.

55. The *Sulabha Samāchār and Kushadaha*, of the 15th April, referring to the fires which are breaking out in all parts of the country, says that Government may prevent such occurrences by prohibiting the construction of thatched houses within the limits of hauts and bazars. All shops therein should be roofed either with corrugated iron or with tiles. In ten years' time all the hauts and bazars in Bengal ought to consist of only tiled huts.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
April 15th, 1887.

56. In its review of the last Bengali year, the *Education Gazette*, of the 15th April, says that the pressure of the income-tax, by reason of its limited incidence, was not felt by the great mass of people in this country. The straitened state of the finances, brought about by the operations in Burmah, does not also tell upon their condition.

URDU GUIDE,  
April 15th, 1887.

57. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 15th April, approves of the intention of Mussulmans and the Judicial Government to appoint Syud Amir Hossein as District Judge of Durbhunga. Twenty years ago Mussulmans held 50 per cent. of the posts in the Judicial service; now they hold scarcely 10 per cent. This state of things is due not to the incompetency of Mussulmans, but to the Government's ignoring of their claims. It is hoped that Government will soon recognize the claims of Mussulmans to post in the Judicial service.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
April 16th, 1887.

58. Referring to the decision of Government that the salaries of the amlah need not be increased because men are now eager to serve on the present salaries, the *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 16th April, asks—Will the man who is compelled by the over-stocked condition of the labour market to accept service on a small salary take no bribes? Men must take bribes if they



do not get adequate salaries. Every body says that the salaries of the amlah ought to be increased.

59. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 16th April, approves of Sir Steuart Bayley's intention to superintend the Secretariat work every Saturday. Such supervision will put a stop to nepotism on the part of the Secretaries, and to the commission of many wrong things in general,

URDU GUIDE,  
April 16th, 1887.

Sir Steuart Bayley and the Secretariat.

60. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th April, says that the good acts which Sir Steuart Bayley has already done have given rise to the expectation that better relations be-

SANJIVANI,  
April 16th, 1887.

Sir Steuart Bayley.

tween the Government and the people will be established during his administration; that the high-handedness of the police and of the executive officers will be put down; and that the people of Bengal will become more attached to their rulers. Sir Steuart's first good act is his appointment of Mr. Edgar to the Chief Secretaryship; his second good act is his adoption of the system of supervising the work of his Secretaries; his third good act is his appointment of Mr. Cotton as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality; and his last good act is his prolonged stay in Calcutta in the hot season this time.

61. The *Dainik*, of the 17th April, approves of the recommendation of the Salaries Commission that notices and

DAINIK,  
April 17th, 1887.

The posting and service of notices.

proclamations should be posted up in the post-offices, and not, as at present, in zemindari cutcheries, in Collectorate offices, in the Courts of Judges and Munsifs, and at police-stations. There are post-offices in almost all important villages, and people go there oftener than they go to police-stations, and they go there without any fear. There can be no objection to making post masters legally responsible for the posting and preservation of notices and proclamations; but with this increase of responsibility their salaries ought also to increase. Notices intended for particular persons should in all cases be sent in registered covers, as has been provided in the Income-tax Act; but the receipt which is given by the post-office for a registered cover should not be evidence of the service of a notice. Registered letters miscarry, are often delivered late, and sometimes even come back to the despatching post-office. The acknowledgment given by the receiver of a registered cover should be therefore proof of the service of a notice, and the date on which it is received should be the date of its service. The Income-tax Act should also be amended in this respect.

62. According to the *Som Prakash*, of the 18th April, taxation has reached its extreme limit in India. Taxes have been trebled within the last seven or eight years. Local Self-Government has also tended to increase taxes. It is found on calculation that a Calcutta rate-payer has to pay about 25 or 26 rupees in the hundred in the shape of rates and taxes. This is a very high percentage in itself, and the percentage will be still higher with indirect taxes taken into account. The new Lieutenant-Governor will do well to see if he can mitigate the rigors of this oppressive system of taxation.

SOM PRAKASH,  
April 18th, 1887.

Taxation in India.

63. The *Dainik*, of the 18th April, is glad that Sir Rivers Thompson has rejected the advice of the Salaries Commission to the effect that no power should be

DAINIK,  
April 18th, 1887.

The powers of the amlah.

left in the hands of the higher class of amlah. The Commission has evidently overlooked the consideration that a sense of responsibility is not awakened in a man's mind if he is not trusted with the exercise of power. It is true that great injustice is done when an amlah usurps all powers and makes a Magistrate a tool in his hands. But the civilians of the present day are not men who could be made tools of, and they often err on the side of disregarding the amlah even in matters in which their advice might be of use in the



interests of justice. The fact is that the amlah should have neither too large nor too small powers. Both extremes should be avoided. It seems that Sir Rivers became wise on the eve of his departure. If he had shown such good sense as is met with in his treatment of the proposals of the Amlah Commission, he would not have had to leave this country in shame and sorrow. As to the proposals of the Commission, they could not but be of a mischievous nature, considering that the head of the Commission was Mr. Beames, who considers all natives to be equally wicked.

DAINIK,  
April 18th, 1887.

The Committee of the Public Service Commission and the Education Department.

64. The same paper regrets Father Lafont's complaining before the Committee of the Public Service Commission that favour is not shown to Eurasians in the matter of employment in the Government offices, when the fact is that great favour is shown to them in that matter. Father Lafont's recommendation that solid learning should be preferred to cramming, and that the examination system should be changed, with a view of replacing cram with sound knowledge is good. As botany and biology are already taught in the Medical College, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Tawney would teach the same subject in the Presidency College to students who would undergo professional training in the Medical College. Mr. Tawney is for abolishing one or two mofussil colleges for the sake of maintaining the Presidency College as a model institution. But Calcutta is not Bengal, and so a model College in the metropolis will not be sufficient for the educational purposes of the whole country. Mr. Tawney knows this, and he therefore recommends the establishment of a hostel in Calcutta for accommodation of mofussil students. But it will be absurd to suppose that a hostel in Calcutta will be of such universal efficacy as to make it expedient or advisable to abolish the mofussil colleges. To Mr. Elliot, who thinks that good men do not come out to this country as Professors because they are not allowed such high pensions as are given to Civilians, it might be replied that the men who do not get even Rs. 1,200 a year in England by lecturing, can obtain Rs. 12,000 in India for doing the same thing. As regards Mr. Webb's remark that native Professors cannot maintain discipline so well as English Professors, it is necessary only to point to the celebrated Webb case in the Presidency College as furnishing the best commentary on its correctness. Mr. Webb has said that it would have been better for him if he had remained in the Lamartinière. That is very true, for he would then have been getting not more than Rs. 500 by this time, with no prospect of a pension at any time in his life!

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.  
April 18th, 1887.

The reconstitution of the Legislative Councils and the working of the Self-Government system.

65. The *Naravibhakar Sádharani*, of the 18th April, says that the whole country is agitating for the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils on an elective basis. Such reconstitution of the Legislative Councils is no doubt necessary; but it is not true that such reconstitution will put an end to all India's miseries. It seems to strike no one that if the Councils are to be properly reconstituted, a strong foundation must be first secured for that work. The working of the Self-Government system in the country should be carefully watched. If that system is found to work satisfactorily, the Government will be obliged to reconstitute the Legislative Councils. But if it proves a failure, no good will be derived from the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

The Provincial contracts.

66. The same paper says that Lord Mayo's decentralisation scheme is good, because it serves as a check upon reckless expenditure on the part of the Local Governments. But the main principle of that scheme is faulty.



because, instead of setting a limit to the amount to be taken by the Supreme Government, it sets a limit to the amounts to be given to the Local Governments. The opposite or the right arrangement would have prevented the Supreme Government from wasting public money, whilst it would have enabled the Local Governments to do great good to their respective provinces; and so it would have been necessary to devise new means of raising money only in cases of great financial difficulty.

67. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 19th April, says that

Sir Steuart Bayley.

Sir Steuart Bayley's appointment of Mr. Cotton as Chairman of the Calcutta Muni-

cipality, and of Mr. Edgar as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, and his resolution to stay in Calcutta during the summer season, are acts which seem to indicate that His Honour will prove a good and just ruler.

SAMVAD PURNA  
CHANDRODAYA,  
April 19th, 1887.

68. The *Dainik*, of the 19th April, is glad that the Lieutenant-

Personal Assistants for Collectors.

Governor has rejected the proposals of the Salaries Commission to give a Personal

Assistant to each Collector. Why should Collectors, drawing large salaries, be given Personal Assistants, in order that they may whistle away all their time, laying the whole burden of their work upon their Personal Assistants? If the proposal is adopted, there will be practically two Collectors in each district, which is not desirable. Why, again, should a Civilian Collector be kept on a large salary, if a Personal Assistant chosen from among Deputy Magistrates can discharge his duties. By making this proposal the Commission has in a manner admitted that a competent Deputy Magistrate can be entrusted with the work of a Collector. If the Commission had recommended that Deputy Magistrates should be made Collectors, their proposal would have been unobjectionable.

DAINIK,  
April 19th, 1887.

69. The *Dainik*, of the 20th April, publishes the letter of a corre-

The Burdwan adoption.

spondent, who says that the residents of Culna will be glad to see the son of Baboo Ban

Behari adopted by the Maharani of Burdwan, and that they are earnestly praying to Government to sanction the adoption.

DAINIK,  
April 20th, 1887.

70. The same paper approves of the recommendation of the Amla

The Amla Commission.

Commission, to the effect that there should be in every Collectorate a gazetted officer, a

Deputy Magistrate, who will sit a certain number of hours every day to look after the office work, to hear complaints against the amla, and to see that the work of the office is done promptly and satisfactorily. Sir Rivers Thompson's objection that the public will be as slow or unwilling as at present to come to the officer in question for the purpose of lodging complaints against the amla is unfounded. The arrangement proposed by the Commission will secure the desired end by appointing a particular time, a particular place, and a particular person, for lodging complaints, which is not the case at present. That poor and ignorant people do not now lodge such complaints is because no arrangements which they might regard as necessary or convenient for such purposes exist at present. The proposed arrangement will not also involve an increase of the executive staff, because it will create no new work, but only concentrate many men's work in one man. And even if any such increase is needed, it will be absolutely necessary to do so, considering the great importance of the object sought to be attained by making the proposed arrangement.

DAINIK,

71. The Napara correspondent of the same paper complains of the

The Sub-Registrar's office at Napara.

inconvenience to which the residents of that place are subjected by reason of the distance

from them of the Sub-Registrar's office at Maniknagar in the 24-Pergunnahs. The Sub-Registrar again, instead of holding his office at Maniknagar, transacts

DAINIK.



the business of his office at his residence in a village on the south-west of the village of Pratheba. In the interests of the public, the office in question should be removed to the Gumar station.

DAINIK,  
April 21st, 1887.

72. The *Dainik*, of the 21st April, approves of the proposal of the Amla Commission to amalgamate the Bengali and English Departments of the Mofussil Courts. As most of the suitors resorting to these courts are men who do not know English, it is necessary that all who will be henceforward appointed as amla in those courts should possess a good knowledge of Bengali. To many native Magistrates, muktears, and pleaders, and to the civilians as a class, good Bengali is almost unknown, and this circumstance often creates practical mischief. It is desirable therefore that this amalgamation scheme should be utilised for the purpose of reforming the vernacular language of the Mofussil Courts.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
April 11th, 1887.

73. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 11th April, protests against the raising of the Municipal License-tax and against the levy of taxes from dancing girls. An agitation should be made against these proposals in the Municipal Bill.

SAHACHAR,  
April 13th, 1887.

74. The *Sahachar*, of the 13th April, remarks that the Select Committee of the Bengal Council has not been able to remove the defects of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Baboo Kali Nath Mitter was on the Select Committee, and the provisions introduced into the Bill with the view of curtailing the powers of the native Commissioners did not meet with his approval. He has therefore recorded a minute of dissent on the subject, which ought to be favourably considered.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SAHACHAR,  
April 13th, 1887.

75. The *Sahachar*, of the 13th April, learns from the *Englishman* that the Gwalior Council of Regency and the young Maharaja will of their own free will and accord purchase Government securities of the value of three crores and a half; but it is not easy to believe this. It is clear, at any rate, that the money ought to have been invested in the State itself; the people of Gwalior ought to have benefited by such investment. But they will derive no benefit from the expenditure of their money on public works in British India. It is clear that the Government of India could have borrowed elsewhere; and it is equally clear that the Maharaja Scindia, if he is himself, at any time, hard pressed for money, will not know where to get it.

BANGABASI,  
April 16th, 1887.

76. The *Bangabasi*, of the 16th April, says that up to 31st March 1886 fifty lakhs of rupees represent the indebtedness of the British Government to the Nizam on account of the administration of the Berars. The Government has kept that amount in its own hands for the purpose of conducting that administration. But why, after all, should the Berars be administered by the British Government? The reason is that the Berars are about the richest part of the Nizam's territories in Hyderabad, and the British Government is therefore not very willing to sever its connection with those provinces.

SANJIVANI,  
April 16th 1887.

77. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th April, says that the Gwalior Council of Regency have laid themselves open to the charge of thoughtlessness by placing 3½ crores of rupees out of the hoarded treasures of the late Scindia at the



disposal of the Indian Government. The Government is also wrong in taking the loan. It ought to have advised the managers of the Gwalior State to spend the money for the improvement of the State. Gwalior has no railways, manufactories, and other means of material development, and its money, instead of being lent out on interest, should have been first employed in providing those means.

78. The *Dainik*, of the 19th April, says that the public should be enlightened as to the circumstances of the suit instituted by the Delhi Bank against the members of the Jodhpore royal family. The princes have been ordered to pay the money due to the Bank, although an appeal is pending, and have also been reproved by the Judge for disobeying the orders of the Court. What is all this?

(DAINIK,  
April 19th, 1887.

79. The *Dainik*, of the 21st April, says that the ostensible reason assigned for the resignation of Sir Salar Jung is ill-health, but the real reason will probably be found in the appointment of Colonel Marshall as Secretary of the Nizam. English diplomacy is probably at the bottom of the whole thing.

DAINIK,  
April 21st, 1887.

#### V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

80. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th April, has a letter describing the famine which has made its appearance in some of the villages in the district of Tipperah.

The famine in Tipperah.

It appears from that letter that some of the villages in the pergunnahs of Sarail, Nurnagor, and Baradakhut are considerably straitened. In some places the people are living on herbs and vegetables. Instances of theft, dacoity and incendiarism are daily increasing. The local zemindars and well-to-do men are indifferent in the matter. For various reasons the funds at the disposal of the Deputy Magistrate of Brahmanberia have not been availed of. Already a man has died of starvation. The manager of some large estate, having spent a part of the proceeds of the Jubilee Fund for the purpose of relieving famished people, has been asked to explain why he has done so, and his plea of scarcity has been rejected, because the Sub-divisional Officer says that there is no scarcity. The cause of the Government's indifference in the matter lies in the action of the local authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor should cause an enquiry to be made into the matter.

SANJIVANI,  
April 16th, 1887.

81. The *Dainik*, of the 19th April, says that the people of Ichapore, Jaipore, Jatrapore, Hematpore, Dogache, Nagarghata, and two or three more villages in Nuddea, are suffering greatly in consequence of scarcity of water. In the absence of any other river or canal within a convenient distance, they are obliged to use the water of the silted Anjana khal, whose water has become unfit for use. The efforts of the Kisnagore Municipality to improve the public health are not likely to be crowned with success, so long as such a foul khal exists hard by. The Magistrate is requested to examine the condition of the canal.

DAINIK  
April 19th, 1887.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. The *Paridarshak*, of the 9th April, remarks that the Judge of Sylhet and his horse are equally unruly. His horse has become a terror among the inhabitants of the town. Some time ago his gharry ran over a young calf belonging to a respectable gentleman of that place, causing instantaneous death. The Judge himself is also very rash and negligent in his acts.

PARIDARSHAK,  
April 9th, 1887.



The other day he shot a number of lambs or kids which had trespassed into his garden. The High Court is requested to rescue the people from the hands of such an unworthy Judge.

SURABHI & PATAKA.  
April 14th, 1887.

83. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 14th April, says that popular meetings have been held in Mukulpur, Dinagepur, Mymensingh, Krishnagore, and other places to consider the question of presenting an address to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee in England, praying for the introduction of the elective principle into Indian Legislative Councils. It is to be hoped that the Queen-Empress will grant the prayer.

84. The *Dhumketu*, of the 15th April, says that in all capacities, superior or inferior, Sir Steuart Bayley has always given indications of great ability and impartiality of character. He is descended from a noble family, and there is little likelihood of the new dignity turning his head. He is sure to establish a reputation as a ruler if he only sets his face against the machinations of the wicked, and governs his subjects impartially, irrespective of caste, creed and colour.

DHUMAKETU,  
April 15th, 1887.

Sir Steuart Bayley.

85. A writer in the *Sansodhini*, of the 15th April, says that pilgrims to Sitakund are now subjected to great hardship and inconvenience on account of the neglected condition in which the hill-side roads leading to the temples there have been allowed to lie. The Mohant does not at all consult the wants of the pilgrims, and is seriously neglecting his sacred trust. The service of the gods is performed in a most niggardly and negligent style, and the temples are crumbling down and falling into a state of disrepair.

SANSODHINI,  
April 15th, 1887.

86. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 15th April, says that Sir Ashley Eden held many high offices in this country, but he did not do anything to promote the welfare of the people. Why then should his statue be placed in the very heart of the town? Sir Ashley's friends and admirers have done this; the public are in no way connected with it; and the public do not sympathise with the movement. It is stated that subscriptions are being raised to perpetuate the memory of Sir Rivers Thompson in a similar manner. Sir Rivers possessed no merit for which he should be honoured with a marble statue. His five years' rule has been of the most exasperating kind, and the people have in one voice condemned it. Why then honour him with a statue?

ARYA DARPAN,  
April 15th, 1887.

87. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 18th April, says that the statement of Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Justice Prinsep is not true that all classes of the Calcutta community held a public meeting to vote a statue to Sir Ashley Eden. The meeting which resolved to erect a statue of Sir Ashley Eden was a meeting of Sir Ashley's friends and admirers, and not a meeting of the whole community. Those who convened that meeting knew well that Sir Ashley Eden was unpopular, and they therefore came to the meeting provided with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police authorising them to expel any person or persons who might oppose them or create any unseemly disturbance. Why then proclaim that a statue was voted to Sir Ashley Eden by all classes of the Calcutta community?

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
April 18th, 1887.

Sir Ashley Eden's statue.

88. The *Dainik*, of the 19th April, says that externally India presents every mark of prosperity, but within it there is nothing but darkness, darkness deeper than the darkness which dwells in the lowest pits of a coal mine, or within the cavernous bowels of a dismal spectre. There is no lighted

DAINIK,  
April 19th, 1887

The present condition of India.



avenue on any side: no lighted loophole: not one ray of light. There is only gloom and deeper gloom, like wave pressing upon wave; and piercing that infinite, unfathomable abysmal darkness rises the wail of weak India's poverty. Hundreds of princes bound to Government by treaty alliances are wailing before the British Residents; hundreds of zemindars bound hand and foot by rigid laws are wailing before the officers of Government; the women of India are wailing before the tea-planters; the innumerable Indian peasantry are wailing before the Indigo-planters; countless suitors are wailing in the law courts; the Rani of Pooree is wailing at the gate of Juggarnath; the ex-King Theebaw is wailing before the Ratnagiri hills; Dhuleep Singh is wailing before all the world, and Indian writers, who expose India's grievances, are wailing before the Penal Code and the prison-house. The Indian is abused and the Englishman is praised. Nandakumar is hanged and Gibbons is released. Indians pay taxes and starve, and Englishmen eat mutton, enjoy the pleasures of the dancing girls' nautch at Cabul, sound bugles in Egypt, or wage war in Burmah. India depends on Liverpool for salt, or Switzerland for lucifer matches, on Manchester for cloth, on France for wines, on America for medicines, on England for education, on Englishmen for her religious service, and on Englishwomen for spiritual initiation. In India education is a sham, clubs and associations are empty vaunt, and public speeches are inspired by selfishness. Here pleaders get no briefs, doctors receive no calls, newspapers find no subscribers, subscribers have no money to pay, clerks get no meals to eat, weavers have no clothing, and blacksmiths have no work to do. Why then should India not wail?

#### URIYA PAPERS.

89. Under the recent orders of Government, stipendiary abadhans of village pathsalas in Orissa are paid by postal money-orders. The *Samvadbāhikā*, of the 24th March, has learnt that certain postmasters in the mofussil receive illegal gratifications from these abadhans, and are encouraged in so doing by the local inspecting pandits. The editor of the *Utkal Dīpikā* has also come to know of similar complaints, but none of the papers has given out the names of the offending sub-postmasters.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
March 24th, 1887.

90. The same paper learns with pleasure that its special correspondents were very useful in enabling Harimohan Baboo, the Police Inspector of Balasore, to discover certain thefts which had been committed in the Kamarda outpost, and of which the local police knew nothing.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

91. The death of Rani Sarut Sundari of Putia is mourned in all the newspapers of Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

92. According to the *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 26th March, the decision of the High Court in the appeal in the Temple case has given universal satisfaction. This paper, as well as the *Sanskāraka* and the *Navasamvād*, advise Government to withdraw the original suit. The *Utkal Dīpikā* thinks that Government may have some secret object in view in this matter, and an English correspondent of this paper insinuates that one reason why Government has instituted the suit is that it wants to manage directly a portion of Khordah, which, from olden times, has been set apart for the service of Jagannath.

UTKAL DĪPIKA,  
March 26th, 1887.

93. The *Navasamvād*, of the 31st March, looks upon the subscriptions that are being raised for the creation of a Park in Cuttack as so much waste of money, and thinks that this money should be spent in getting up a local library, or in the erection of a public hall.

NAVASAMVAD,  
March 31st, 1887.



NAVASAMBAD,  
March 31st, 1887.

94. The same paper says that the pupils of the lower classes of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School are leading immoral lives. The school authorities should introduce strict discipline into these classes. The Headmaster, Baboo Ramdas Mookerjee, is blamed in this connection for maintaining an attitude of indifference.

NAVASAMBAD.

95. The same paper says that the statements of the *Sanskāraka* regarding its connection with the local educational officers are false, and that no teacher of any school is *forced* to subscribe to it, though many are simply *requested* to do so.

The connection of schoolmasters with the *Navasamvad* newspaper.

NAVASAMVAD.

96. The same paper informs the Orissa School Text Book Committee that Baboo Dwarkanath Chakravarty's Uriya work on Physics is not at all suitable to the requirements of boys, and that a new book should take its place.

A school book.

SANSKARAKA,  
March 31st, 1887.

97. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 31st March, writes a long article headed "The Public Service Commission," in which it endeavours to show that the systems of nomination and competition are both necessary in filling up appointments in the public service of India. It also shows that different kinds of work should be based upon, and should embody, different moral principles, and goes on to observe as follows :—

The Public Service Commission.

"In India the cultivation of those *principles* was entrusted to particular classes, who devoted their attention to it so closely as to make the possession of those principles hereditary in their families. Thus came into existence the different respectable castes, classes, sections, and occupations, which no number of political revolutions have been able to destroy or efface; and it is one of the many duties of the British Government in this country to remodel, reform, and perpetuate the same, instead of destroying them.

"It is one of the objects of *competition* to introduce new and alien elements into the machinery of Government, elements, which make it more and more democratic in its wishes, aspirations, policies and lines on action. Even England feels the evil effects of the ever-expanding and ultra-progressive *liberalism* which has gone so far as to cause the downfall of several ministries, and to force the hands of Government in certain cases. It is not therefore at all advisable to adopt foreign usages and introduce them among the Indian people, who are not prepared to receive the same.

If all the appointments in the public service of India be thrown open to free and open competition, we shall have a large and preponderating number of Bengali administrators over our heads, which is not at all desirable. Some of the witnesses have gone so far as to question the fitness of Bengalis to hold the higher executive posts. But we have no objection to provincial competition combined with a moderate system of nomination. If the Statutory Civil Service has proved a failure, the failure has been due to those who have nominated for it. Though the system worked for not less than five years, no Commissioner of Orissa thought it worth his while to nominate an Uriya for that service. Thus when big movements are hatched and fostered, the backward provinces of the Presidency of Fort William remain in the background, and are unable to share the benefits thereof.

"It is because nomination leads to favouritism and misuse of patronage and power that competition becomes necessary. But free and open competition, without reference to local usages, social status, and other important considerations, is equally mischievous. The best way of solving the question is to set apart a certain number of posts in each branch of service for a



careful, considerate and wise system of nomination, and throwing open the remainder to open competition."

98. The *Samvadbāhikā*, of the 31st March, says that the notorious Sitanath, who is now on bail, should be at once put into the Cuttack Jail, because he

Sitanath.

is now doing a great deal of mischief.

99. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 2nd April, regrets to learn that the minor Rajah of Mayurbhunj, who is sick,

The minor Rajah of Mayurbhunj.

has been carried so far as Darjeeling for treatment. The cultivation of European habits by young native princes is not good.

100. The case of Rukhma Bai of Bombay is attracting a great deal of attention in the newspapers of Orissa,

Rukhma Bai of Bombay.

which are unanimously of opinion that the lady should be reconciled to her husband so long as the Hindu Law is not amended to some extent.

101. The *Sanskarakā*, of the 7th April, points out that a branch line of the proposed Bombay-Nagpur Railway from Sumbulpore to Pooree and Cuttack will be

A branch line of the Bombay-Nagpur Railway.

very lucrative, as the products of the Central Provinces will find their way to the ports of Chandbally and False Point by means of canals. It is therefore to be hoped that the question of the branch line will engage the attention of Government when the construction of the Bombay-Nagpur Railway is taken in hand.

102. The same paper makes the following remarks in connection with the financial statement for 1887-88, as published in the *Gazette of India* :—

The Budget.

"Many were waiting impatiently for the announcement of the Financial Minister in connection with the ways and means of the current official year. The statement has already appeared, and the minds of our readers are as heavy as before. The income-tax, to which a great deal of opposition was made last year, and which was necessitated by the unwise abolition of the duties on piece-goods and other manufactures imported from England, will be realised this year also. The income-tax was once imposed when Sir Richard Temple was Finance Minister, and our readers remember how the tax was hated, and had to be abolished in the end as inconvenient, impracticable and unjust. Representing, as we do, the interests of the people, we shall be the first to hail any system of taxation by which those interests may be protected, preserved or advanced. Unfortunately, in the present instance, the interests of the Indian people have been subordinated to those of English manufacturers, who would have otherwise raised a hue and cry in the English Parliament in the name of Free-trade.

"Another incident which has helped to maintain the income-tax on its present footing is the unsubdued and disturbed condition of Burmah. Before the occupation of that country on the first of January 1886, we had requested the authorities to govern and administer Burmah as a separate dependency, instead of making India pay the cost of its administration. Our advice was not accepted, and it was announced with great satisfaction that Burmah would be a quiet country, and would contribute handsomely to the general Exchequer. But the realities have falsified those anticipations. In fact, the opposition of the so-called dacoits in Burmah is so strong and resolute that it will be many years before that country can be expected to bear a portion of the cost of the Indian administration. We do not understand why England also should not be required to bear a portion of the war expenses incurred in Burmah, especially as her foreign and imperial interests have been furthered in Asia and Europe by the conquest of that country.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
March 31st, 1887.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
April 2nd, 1887.

NAVASAMVAD,  
April 7th, 1887.

SANSKARAKA,  
April 7th, 1887.

SANSKARAKA.



"Another thing which disturbs financial equilibrium is the reduced price of silver in the English market. The Indian Government has done nothing to put an end to this evil, and the evil may some day sap the very foundations of the great Financial structure, which the devoted servants of England have been rearing in India since the last century. If it is really found impracticable to increase the value of silver in the markets of Europe, cannot Indian money be converted into gold coins? It is, at any rate, necessary that the Indian Government should, in its own interest as well as in the interests of the millions who are entrusted to its care, appoint a Commission to enquire into the intricate problems of the international currency and mint. For how long can the Indian Government and the Indian people afford to lose so many thousands of rupees every year?

"The financial prospects of the budget year under review are very gloomy, because the estimated surplus of Rs. 1,67,000 will disappear just as we will reach the close of the financial year 1887-88. This makes it clear that we shall have to pay the income-tax not only in 1887-88, but also in 1888-89.

"Though we may cheerfully submit to additional taxation, it should be borne in mind that there are particular classes of people, especially in the Indian services of Her Majesty, who *feel* the incidence of the income-tax *acutely*, because it prevents them from adjusting the two sides of their account.

"There is one feature of the Financial Statement which calls for notice. The Financial Statement has not been discussed in the Council Chamber of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; but it ought to be discussed by the ordinary members of His Excellency's Council. We have already pointed out to the National Indian Congress that they should in a body petition Government to introduce a representative element into the Council of His Excellency, and we have every hope that the third National Indian Congress, which will sit at Madras in the next cold weather, will carry out our suggestion."

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 23rd April 1887.*